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Wednesday, August  
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# Culture

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After the wheat adjustment program had been thoroughly explained the representatives of each county not in separate groups and made plans for a county meeting (or county meetings) at which precinct representatives would be present. In most cases the 5 men on the temporary county committee selected two men from each precinct to attend the county meeting. At this county meeting the wheat adjustment program was again explained by a representative from the agricultural college, in many cases the district supervisor. Near the close of the county meeting precinct representatives met and made plans for the first meeting in each precinct. This meeting is purely of an educational nature, the purpose being to acquaint farmers in each precinct with the plan.

A large number of the precinct meetings have already been held, others are being held each day and before long a second series of precinct meetings will be held in our counties.

(over)

To assist with the work in counties which did not have county extension agents, emergency agents were appointed for a period of 90 days. These men went into the counties during the week of July 31 to August 5 in the majority of cases. The organization work has gone ahead very satisfactorily and the response to the plan has been unusually good. Farmers in particular are taking a very keen interest in it and during the course of each meeting many questions are asked. On the afternoon of August 1 a meeting was held in Fairbury, county seat of Jefferson county. This meeting had been advertised in the paper and the general public was invited to attend. There were approximately 400 people in attendance. Four hundred farmers in attendance at an afternoon meeting at a time when threshing is in full swing is evidence of the interest in the wheat adjustment program.

The procedure which has been followed in most of the meetings is about as follows: First, a brief discussion is given of the general economic situation covering the period of the past 4 years and bringing out the meaning of the word parity. A chart is used to show the course of farm prices and of prices of goods which farmers buy during the years 1929 down to date. The purpose of this chart is to explain the meaning of the parity provision and to bring out the point that the low purchasing power of farm products has been one of our difficulties during recent years.

Some time is then given to the discussion of the wheat problem in order to show the importance of our growing surplus. This brings out the point that it is necessary for us to either regain our export market for wheat or reduce our annual production because failure to do one or the other would mean a burdensome supply of wheat within the country which would naturally result in a low price.

In explaining the domestic allotment plan, actual examples are used in comparing the returns which a man would receive for his 3 crops, 1933, 1934, and 1935, if he signs a contract, with those which he would receive for the same years if he does not sign the contract. Examples of this nature which have been used, usually result in most of the men who are in attendance at the meetings deciding that "they have everything to gain and not much to lose" by signing the wheat contract. The present indications are that there will be a heavy sign-up of wheat producers in Nebraska.

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